

**(ESTABLISHED 1881.)**

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**JOINT SERVICE ON**

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

**CANTON-MACAO LINE.**

JOINT SERVICE ON

**CANTON-WUCHOW LINE**

## EXCURSION TO MACAC

On SUNDAY, 14th February.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

**S.S. *Sul Tai* will not run on Sunday, 14th inst.**

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,**  
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),  
opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

**FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.**

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

**A. F. DAVIES,**

Hongkong, 5th February, 1949

"THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN."

Feed at the Carlton if you want to get an excellent Meal.

On and after 1st February next, we are prepared to cater Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner for \$45/- per month.

**Outdoor catering a speciality.**

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1909.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

**C**ENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

**N. BEUMENTHAL**

Telephone 170.

Telegrams "Astor."

**D**

40-1. **INTERVIEW, and July, 1964.**



## Mails.

## Intimations.

## AUSTRALIA'S MOTHER STATE.

## WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR   | STEAMERS                      | TO SAIL                         |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA .....                               | "PRINCESS ALICE" .....        | About SATURDAY, 13th February.  |
| NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG ..... | "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" ..... | WEDNESDAY, 24th February, Noon. |
| MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE .....             | "MANILA" .....                | THURSDAY, 25th February, 5 P.M. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN .....  | "BORNIO" .....                | Beginning of March              |

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

| FOR                            | STEAMERS         | CAPTAINS         | TO SAIL ON           |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..... | TOURANE .....    | Lancelotti ..... | 15th Feb., P.M.      |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS .....    | POLYNESIAN ..... | Broc .....       | 16th Feb., at 1 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ..... | NARA .....       | .....            | 1st March, P.M.      |
| MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS .....    | BALAZIE .....    | Magnon .....     | 2nd March, at 1 P.M. |

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,

AGENT,

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents  
BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILTRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand; (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

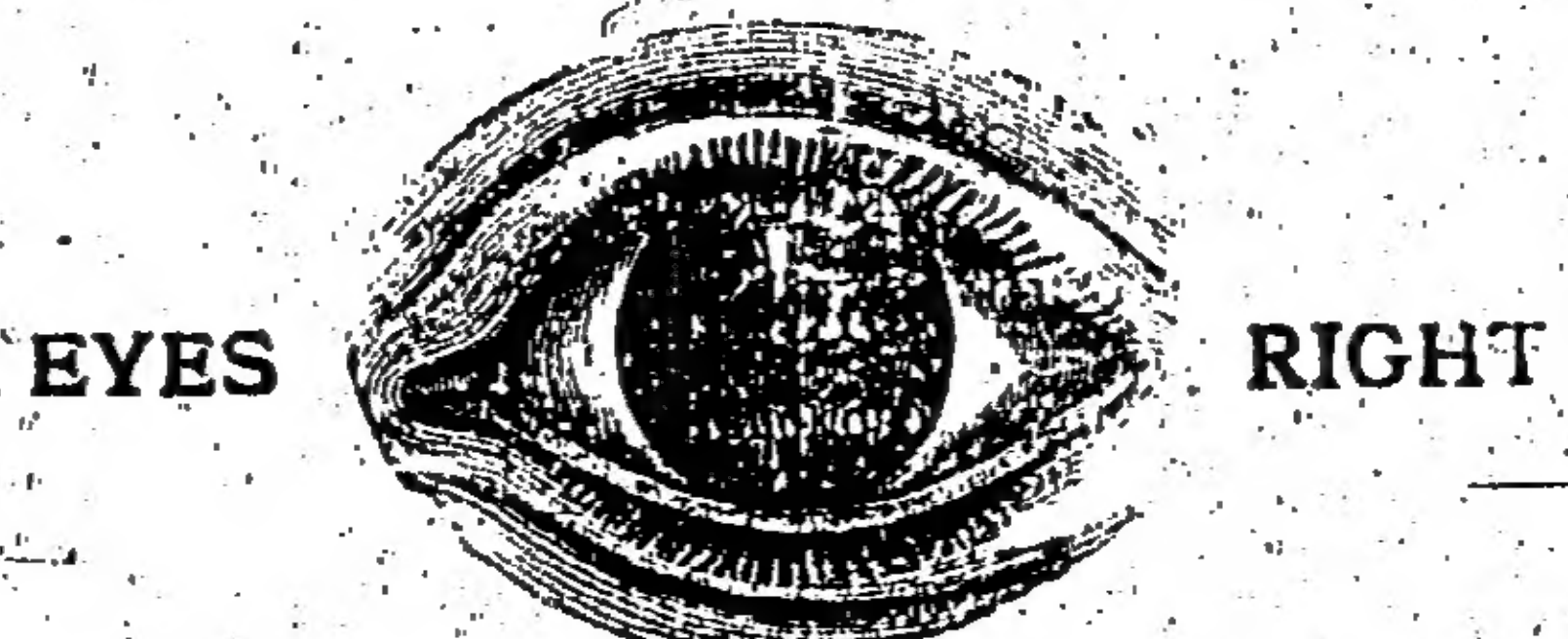
Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.  
Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

CALCUTTA,

51, Bentinck Street,

SHANGHAI,

55, Nanking Road.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## FINE FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

73.75 and 80 cents a lb.  
Sold in 1 lb. pails to suit convenience of customers.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

## PHILATELIC NOVELTY PRESENTS.

## BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| All Asiatic Stamps. | All Chinese Stamps. |
| 4,000 for \$3.00    | 4,000 for \$4.50    |
| 3,000 " 7.00        | 3,000 " 3.50        |
| 2,000 " 2.00        | 2,000 " 2.50        |
| 700 " 2.00          | 1,000 " 1.50        |
| 300 " 1.00          | 500 " 1.00          |

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES, MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Inspection invited.  
GRACA & CO.,  
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly (twenty-five cents for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER.

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12nd December, 1908.

## MR. SUTTOR LECTURES ON NEW SOUTH WALES.

WALKS.

Pleasant glimpses of the richest country in the British Empire were enjoyed by many people in Singapore, on 28th ult., when Mr. J. B. Sutor, the Commissioner in the East for the Government of New South Wales, spoke for upwards of an hour on the produce, wonders, beauties and attractions of the Mother State of the Australia. The lecture was given in the Victoria Memorial Hall and was rendered exceptionally interesting by aid of special lantern slides, manipulated by Mr. A. W. Bean. Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., presided, and among others present were His Excellency, the Governor, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., who was attended by Captain H. H. F. Stockley and Mr. Claud Severo, Sir W. Hyndman Jones and Lady Hyndman Jones, Lady Evelyn Young, Mr. John Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. Spakler, Mr. and Mrs. Patchitt, Mr. T. S. Baker and Colonel and Mrs. Broadrick.

In introducing Mr. Sutor to the gathering, Sir Arthur Young mentioned that the lecturer was appointed by his Government, five years ago, with a view to an expansion of the trade, commerce, agriculture and resources of the State, and to give reliable information about it. Among other ways he used the press and lectures to make better known the resources of New South Wales. He had periodically visited Singapore and said Sir Arthur Young, "I have always been struck with his personal knowledge, and I feel sure no one is better qualified than he is to speak on the subject of the lecture."

## COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Having spoken on historical facts connected with Australia, Mr. Sutor, before proceeding to dwell on the Mother State, remarked how pleased he was to see his valued friend Mr. J. M. Sinclair, the representative of the great State of Victoria, present, and expressed the hope that he would come forward at some future date and lecture on the State he so well and favourably represented in the East (Applause). New South Wales was not only the richest country in the British Empire, per head of the population, but the world might also be included. Her commerce represented between 40 and 50 per cent. of the total commerce of the Commonwealth. During the last few years not only had her commerce doubled, but, for the year ended 1907, it equalled nearly £89,000,000, of which exports, the actual production of the soil, equalled nearly £49,000,000 and imports nearly £39,000,000. For the financial year ended June 30, last, the surplus revenue over and above internal and external requirements amounted to about £1,870,000.

Turning to the finances of the State, the lecturer said that the national indebtedness of New South Wales stood on June 30, last, at £87,635,828, of which a large proportion was expended on works of a reproductive nature. The New South Wales railways was a striking example. For the year ended June 30, last, after paying all working expenses, interest, capital invested and other incidental expenses, they had a surplus of nearly three quarters of a million sterling. With the railways and other public works also available, Crown lands capitalised at current values, they have an enormous asset over and above their indebtedness. Labour troubles in Australia were not so great as some of which he had heard, and although it could not be denied that they had existed, they were of very short duration. But overshadowing all was the fact that law and order had been, and always would be maintained.

## BEAUTIFUL PICTURES

On the question of diminishing population facts were not as represented. They had never had a diminishing population; it had gone ahead as fast as they would like it to do. With the exception of New Zealand, they had the lowest death-rate in the world. During the last few years the population has increased by over 220,000 and a birth-rate of about 17 per thousand above the death-rate. By the Liberal policy now being pursued by the Government of New South Wales and the tide of immigration getting in, the time was not far distant when New South Wales, the great Mother State, would have over 1,000,000 living dependants of the Anglo-Saxon race within her boundaries, true and loyal to the grand old Motherland—England. (Applause).

The lights were lowered, and pictures were thrown on to the screen, Mr. Sutor explaining briefly each of the views exhibited. The produce, wonders, beauties and attractions of the State were illustrated most effectively, and at the close of the lecture, when Sir Arthur Young proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sutor, there was little doubt, judging from the applause, that everyone had appreciated the entertainment and that the lecturer had had their sympathy from start to finish.—(Strait Times).

## GODOWN No. 54, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

## FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

## NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

No. 10, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

## THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.

Waglan.

Stanley.

Cape Collinson.

Aberdeen.

San Ki Wan.

Sai Kung.

Sha Tau Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light houses.

F. G. FINE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909.



## Intimation.

# LAST FEW DAYS OF Powell's CASH SALE.

## FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

## GREAT BARGAINS offered during this Week.

**POWELL'S**  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.

A SHADOWLAND OPIUM  
CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

"O magna via veritas!" Cicero.  
"We speak the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.

Minutes of a meeting on January 3, 1900, at the Celebrities' Club, Spookton, Shadowland.

Present, H.I.M. Tao Kuang, Emperor of China from 1821 to 1851, in the Chair; H. E. Lin, Opium Commissioner to Canton; Howqua, a member of the Co-hong, whose real name was Woo Tung Yuen; Lord Napier, First Official "Superintendent of Trade to Canton"; Capt. Elliot, who succeeded him; Mr. Jardine and Mr. Dent, British merchants; Mr. W. S. Wetmore, an American merchant; Mr. Reed, American Minister, Lord Palmerston, Lord Shaftesbury, a Chinese Mandarin, and others.

H. E. Lin.—The object which H. E. Lin has in calling us together to-day is the shedding of light into the minds of the illustrious Obscure who are shortly to gather at Shanghai for the further discussion of the now world-wide question of opium. The revelations of this Shadowland community cannot but disabuse men's minds of some prejudices which have still further darkened the natural dullness of perception amongst the Opaques of the Terra Obscura.

H. E. Lin.—I propose to say little myself, your Majesty. My opinions are better known than my fate (except to your Majesty), and there are others better qualified than I to exhibit the true state of affairs which existed in Canton during those stirring events. You were there a little before I came, weren't you, Napier?

Lord Napier.—I was. Some of you must recollect my coming, and the communication I brought from the British Government.

Howqua.—I do. It bore the superscription "Letter," not the ordinary one, "Petition," Not one of our mandarins, I remember, would even so much as touch it.

Napier.—It was you who first put my name into Chinese, wasn't it?

Howqua.—No, somebody else did that. I merely substituted other characters having the same sound.

Napier.—And what did the substituted characters really mean?

Howqua.—They meant "Laboriously Vile." Napier.—Humph! You had the better of us there, hadn't you?

Howqua.—We thought so.

Napier.—And yet I was merely asking...

H. E. Lin.—You were merely asking for such treatment of English gentlemen in China as any Chinese coolie would have got in England. But being barbarians in our eyes, you could only approach us by way of subtlety, and obey us in the manner of slaves. We forbade you the poor dignity of sedan chairs in order to emphasize the fact that Chinese were too good to be your bearers. We laughed at the "Ta" in your country's name, "Ta Ying Kwoh"—"Great" England, indeed! Ho, ho, ho! You talked of your Queen, but we knew that though there might be many Wangs, there was but one Huangti, just as there is but one sun in the heavens, and so I proceeded to issue my "Commands." I required obedience, repentance, and reform. I ordered the surrender of all the opium and the giving up of the recalcitrant Dent.

Mr. Dent.—Who didn't quite see it, eh? He knew all about the tender mercies of a Government which "cherished strangers from afar."

H. E. Lin.—Exactly. Hostages had but one advantage in these days.—They knew that their troubles might soon be over.

Mr. Jardine.—But there was one thing which we did not know, and that was, where the justice of your demands came in. We had openly carried on a trade for years and years. Your officials had not only not forbidden us to do so, but they had actively assisted us in the work. Prohibition there had been: we well knew that: so did they. But there had also been prohibitions of tobacco, gambling, and other things, not one of which but was accounted a dead letter, obsolete, condemned, ignored. There was no means of enforcing them.

H.I.M. Tao Kuang.—Mr. Jardine has hit upon the real cause of all our troubles at that time. Any country for its perfect government needs "qualities of three kinds, Mental, Moral, and Material. In sufficient abundance we had neither. I can see now that we were mentally deficient, morally corrupt, and materially weak to the verge of contempt. What is Law? Is it not the expression of the will of the strongest? That being so, Chinese law from 1835 to 1865 was the law of the smuggler and the rebel, neither of whom could we subdue without the mortification of outside assistance.

Capt. Elliot.—It was for this reason, your Majesty, that foreign nations dealt as gently as they could with you. Personally no one saw the evils of opium more vividly than I. I urged this upon Lord Palmerston. But it was outside the scope of my instructions to enforce a Chinese law which your Majesty's self was unable to enforce. A civilized Government undertake such a task, or ask it of others. I could bind Britain alone, and then only when breaking British law.

H. E. Lin.—That was true. I found after the British had surrendered their opium that they were responsible for about a moiety only of the whole trade.

Mr. Wetmore.—We were all in it more or less. I myself surrendered 103 chests, and I was an American.

Mr. Reed.—Was there not another reason afterwards why we Americans gave up the trade?

Mr. Wetmore.—There was a very good one—we didn't produce any opium!

Lord Palmerston.—We did or rather India did, and, as a government, we looked upon the question entirely from a business point of view. We had made agreements with one nation for the import of rum and brandy, with another for wine, with another for tobacco, and so on, and we didn't see any such vast difference between

these and opium as to call for special treatment.

Lord Palmerston.—We were above them.

A Chinese Mandarin.—My countrymen were divided into three classes:—Ninety per cent. of them knew little or nothing of opium: nine and ninety-nine hundredths per cent. including vast numbers of the officials, used the drug and were determined to continue so doing; the numerically insignificant remainder formed the Chinese Anti-Opium Society, and had influence at Court. Now you see why suppression though making a great noise was doomed to fail. I smoked opium, so did all my friends. H. E. Lin did not. He was that rare bird which visits China once in ten thousand ages. Incorruptible by smoke or syces he carried out his order from above and destroyed 20,383 chests surrendered to him.

Capt. Elliot.—20,383, not 20,283.

Mandarin.—Our authorities say 20,283; Professor Douglas and I think, others support us.

Capt. Elliot.—Dr. Hawks Pott, I am glad to see, corrects the error. The difference is easily explained: The smaller number was the number first given up. Later on a man named Jones tried to dispose of an additional eight chests at the very time that the foreign community was in the greatest danger. I told him that he had painfully increased the risks and embarrassments of the situation, advised him to depart with all practicable speed, and handed over the extra 8 chests, thus making up the greater total.

At this juncture there was a short adjournment.—N. C. D. News.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SECOND SALE OF THE STOCK  
IN-TRADE

MADAME JAY'S LIMITED,  
will take place  
TO-MORROW,  
the 12th February, 1900, commencing at  
10.30 A.M., at their Premises,  
Des Vaux Road.

This Sale will include AFTERNOON and  
EVENING GOWNS and ROBES and a  
Selection of TRIMMED HATS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
On View from Wednesday, the 10th February, 1900.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
HONGKONG, 11th February, 1900. [158]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
on  
SATURDAY,  
the 13th February, 1900, at 11 A.M., at their  
Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street,  
A QUANTITY OF  
ENGLISH JEWELLRY,  
Comprising—  
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,  
BRACELETS, GOLD WATCHES, FOUNTAIN  
PENS, UNSET DIAMONDS, SILVER  
WARE, GRAMOPHONE RECORDS,  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, CAMERAS,  
MANDOLINES, GUITARS, MACKINTOSHES,  
OVERCOATS, HATS, DRAWING  
INSTRUMENTS, SEXTANTS, HARTFORD  
AND REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS,  
ELECTRICAL GOODS, 48-K.  
GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH,  
LARGE DIAMOND RING, COLLECTION  
OF STAMPS, RARE OLD VIOLIN, &c.

ALSO  
SURVEYOR'S THEODOLITE COMPLETE  
AND  
CHRONOMETER by Barrand, and  
CHRONOMETER by Hughes.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1900. [159]

## Intimations.

## RACE NUMBER

## THE KALEIDOSCOPE

(Tom Swaby's Magazine).

ON SALE EVERYWHERE,

or from

14, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [163]

## LEE YEE

## HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [164]

## Intimations.

## CONFIDENCE

said Lord Castham, "is a plant of slow growth. People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask: 'Has it cured others?' Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended, I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and this people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature, or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive, and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Mall and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

## RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 11.45 A.M. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant respectively.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [165]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 1st instant, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [166]

## JURORS LIST, 1900.

IT is hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the JURY CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1897, I have this day caused to be posted at the chief entrance to the Court House a List of all persons ascertained by me to be liable to serve as Jurors.

The said List will remain so posted until the 16th instant, in order that any person may apply by notice in writing to me requiring that his name or the name of some other person may be respectively either added to or struck off from the said List, upon cause to be duly assigned in such notice.

ARATHOON SETH,  
Registrar.  
The Registry, Supreme Court,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1900. [162]

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; Co.,

SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAILERS' PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNOCHES,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [161]

THE  
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND  
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,  
ATTORNEY, &c.  
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [160]

## Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC  
CLUB

WILL PRESENT

## A COUNTRY GIRL.

ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

19th and 20th February, 1900.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING at The Robinson Piano Company opens at 10 o'clock a.m.,  
on Friday, 12th February.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1900. [141]

ALEXANDRA  
CINEMATOGRAF.

2, Zeland Street.

To-night &amp; Every Night,

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

NO ARTISTES BUT ONLY THE

LATEST

PATHE

FILMS

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Every

MONDAY and THURSDAY.

These Films have never been

Shown in Hongkong by any other

Cinematograph.

Programmes to be had at the door.

Hours from 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1900. [111]

## Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1900, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1900.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900. [157]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 9th instant, to SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900. [147]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1900. [123]

## Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

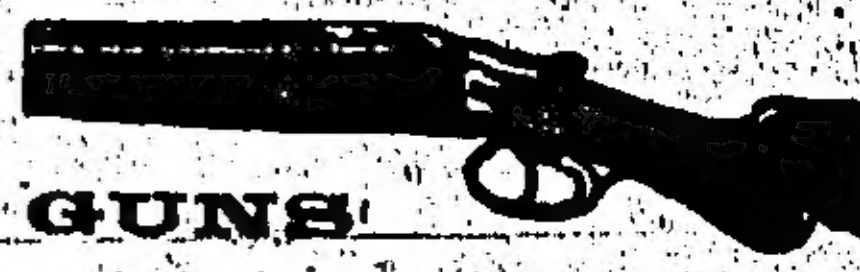
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.  
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. [11]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1900. [14]

## Intimations.



DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30's each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [186]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.  
8.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. 8.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1900. [141]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1900. [36]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS  
IN  
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES  
IN  
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVILL  
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S  
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast  
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [11]



## ENTERTAINMENT.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS

## CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

## FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS

&c., &c., &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

[28]

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)**

DAILY—180 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

## BRIDGE BUILDING IN CHINA.

Some remarkable feats of bridge-building have been performed in the last few months by French engineers who are in charge of the construction of the railroad which is to connect the city of Yunnan, capital of the Chinese province of that name, with Lao Kai, on the border of the French province of Tonkin.

Nine steel viaducts, having an aggregate length of about 1,650 feet, have been constructed, some of them under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. The one which called for the greatest exercise of ingenuity has been thrown across the Pei-Ho; not the great Chinese river of that name, but a minor stream tributary to the Song Koi, or Red River. At this point the railroad line emerges by tunnels driven through towering peaks of solid rock on both sides of a valley the walls of which are almost precipitous for several hundred feet.

From one tunnel mouth to the other is a distance of 250 feet. Owing to the steepness of the rock on both sides and the torrential character of the stream all ordinary methods of bridging were inapplicable. The problem was solved by planning two girders of triangular shape—arabesques, or crossbows, the French engineers call them—to be stepped in the rock far below the roadway and meeting in the middle in the form of a huge letter A, the horizontal girders being then run from the tunnels to their apex.

View of all men were lowered to construct the anchorages by quarrying out the rocks. Then the steel beams and braces were brought up

from Haioi, the capital of Yunnan, by rail to the furthest completed point of the road. Thence they were transported on skids a distance of eighteen miles by coolies. Then the long beams were lowered vertically to the anchorages, and the arabesques were constructed in that position, largely by riveters slung in boats, while the two great girders were completed. During the construction the girders were held vertical by a gearing of wire cables, veered over windlasses anchored to the rock inside the tunnel. When both girders were completed they were slowly lowered simultaneously from each side until they met. It was an anxious time for the engineers until it was found that all the calculations had been correct and the arabesques met true—plumb over the centre of the chasm. Then they were riveted together and braced and the longitudinal girders were run out and fastened to them with fish plates.

The building of the arabesques was begun on May 22nd of this year. They were finished by the end of June, but they were not lowered into place until July 22nd because the gigantic windlasses and tackle were not ready. The rounded of the bridge is 360 feet above the stream. The railroad when complete will be 390 miles long. It will connect at Lao-Kai with the French Tonkinian Railroad, which runs to Haioi and Haiphong, the principal port of Tonkin. This will make a continuous line of about 675 miles from the capital of Yunnan to the sea. At the beginning of this year only nineteen miles of the Yunnan road were complete, running from the frontier to Hekow, but 273 were under construction. By January 1, 1909, trains will be running to Meng-tou, about half the length of the road. It will take more than another year to reach Yunnan, as the region is extremely wild and mountainous, the terminus itself being more than 6,400 feet above sea level. The region traversed has great mineral wealth.—New York Sun.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, who had proceeded to Sandakan to relieve Mr. Barlow, arrived from Hongkong by the s.s. *Borneo* on the 5th ult.

Title Agents (Messageries-Maritimes Co.) inform us that the cargo of silk shipped on board the *Ernest Simon* which left this port on the 4th ult., was delivered in Lyons on the 8th inst.

CHINA cannot be made a modern State, as Japan has been, without multiplying indefinitely its wealth and its trade, and without, therefore, enervating all who have relations with it.—*Statist*.

At the Staveley Coal and Iron Company's Markham Colliery a huge lump of coal has been got. In the rough it weighed, says the *Engineer*, over 7 tons; after dressing it measured 3 ft. by 5 ft. by 8 ft., and weighed over 4 tons.

Mr. W. H. Penney, Professor, left Sandakan per G.V. *Petrol* on 18th ult. to visit Batu Pahat Estate. Upon his return to Sandakan Mr. Penney stated that crocodiles and wild pigs were very plentiful on the Kinabatangan; he shot seven crocodiles during the trip.

DR. G. P. Jordan reports this morning that Her Excellency Lady Lugard's condition may now be considered to have entered the convalescent stage, but it will be some weeks before her strength will allow her to be out. No further bulletins will now be issued.

A RETURN was issued on December 24th relating to the cost of military operations undertaken on the Indian frontiers and elsewhere between 1899 and 1908. For the mission to Tibet 5,200 troops were employed, and the approximate cost was 15,046,202 rupees. On the Aden Boundary Commission 3,500 troops were employed, at a cost of 6,429,000 rupees. The question of a contribution by the British Treasury towards the cost of the Commission is still under consideration.

THE second hearing of the circumstances under which the late Lance-Sergeant Mills, of the Hongkong Police, met his death, which was as unexpected in its occurrence as it was dastardly in its perpetration, took place at the Magistrate's afternoon when the four men who are alleged to be concerned in the outrage on Chinese New Year Eve, were again placed before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of alleged armed robbery. Further evidence was taken and the case remanded.

THE contract for the construction of the new graving dock at Singapore, has been given to Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, who finished recently the new Admiralty dock at Gibraltar. There are at present harbour improvement and dock work in progress at Singapore involving an expenditure to the Colony of between two and three millions sterling. The contractors engaged are Sir John Jackson, Limited (mole and harbour reclamation), Westminster Construction Company (wharf accommodation and large wet dock), and now this new contract.

INVITATIONS have been issued for the "At Home" to be given by the yacht owners of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club at the Clubhouse on Saturday, the 13th March, at 2.45 p.m. The Ladies' Race will start at 3 p.m. for Handicap Class (1st prize for Handicap Class kindly presented by Mr. John Hastings; and 2nd prize for this Class and 1st and 2nd prizes for One-design Class presented by yacht owners). The Band of The Buffs will play selections of music from 5.15 to 5.45 p.m. Special trains will leave from Murray Barracks at 7.30 p.m. and from the Clubhouse at 5.30 p.m.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS RESUMED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 10th February.

On the 19th day of this moon (the 9th instant) the official business was re-opened for the transaction of public business.

AN UNSAVOURY DUTY.

With reference to the fire on the 30th ultimo at Tai-sha-tau, seven more dead bodies were recovered yesterday by the volunteer workers of the Canton Foreign Hospital on board the Government launch in the harbour. The hospital men are still busily engaged in looking for floating corpses and their real in the unsavoury duty has not been abated. The two Magistrates of Nambol and Panyu have each subscribed four hundred dollars towards the expenses for the recovery and burying of the dead bodies.

FURTRY CRUSADE.

As an outcome of the fire at Tai-sha-tau, the Viceroy, besides prohibiting the boat people from re-constructing their craft and resuming their business, has again issued a proclamation commanding the extinction of immoral trade afloat.

A SNAKE STORY.

In recent years, during the winter season, most of the native people in the city of Canton entertain a penchant for eating snakes which they believe to be good for health; so snakes are found to be on sale in many places in the city. At the end of last year snakes to the number of several hundreds were kept by a snake-vendor in Tai-Luk Po, in a large basket. As the basket was not securely closed, a number of the snakes got out and invaded the neighbouring houses. Cattle have been stung by the venomous reptiles. The neighbouring people prosecuted the snake-vendor, who has been ordered to remove in half a month's time.

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning, when the steamer *Nanjing* was on her way to Canton from Wuchow, she was boarded by a number of passengers at Samshui on her arrival there. Of these new passengers some fifteen were discovered to be kidnapped as "Chi Tai" ("little pigs," or emigrants). On the steamer's arrival at Canton the men were handed to the Water Police together with the kidnapper to be dealt with.

## A CHILD'S DEATH.

ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN HARBOUR.

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy this forenoon into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mok Lok-Tak, a female child, which met its death by drowning in Aberdeen harbour on the 5th inst. It appears that on that day, the father of the child, a Chinaman residing at 44, Cochran Street, engaged a boat at Aberdeen to go to Lamma Island and that the boat capsized on the way. Mr. J. H. Kemp presided, while the following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. R. D. Watt, T. F. A. Bune and G. F. Maldoe.

The father's evidence showed that on the 5th inst. he engaged a boat at Aberdeen to proceed to Lamma Island. Besides himself, there were his wife, son, daughter, elder sister, two children and a servant. They had not proceeded far when their boat capsized. They were rescued by a sampan, but the child's body was found to be missing. Next day, the body was found.

DR. Hunter said that on the 6th inst. he found the dead body of a child about five years old, on which he held a post-mortem examination and found that death was due to drowning. Sergeant Sim, of the local Police Station, also gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Kemp said the point to consider was how far the capsizing of the boat caused the death of the child. The licence allowed only five passengers, including the crew, while the boat actually carried eight. Therefore they should consider—

1. Cause of death.

2. Whether death was due to any breach of duty or negligence on the part of the persons in charge of the boat. If there was, then there was also a breach of the Shipping Ordinance, which rendered them liable to manslaughter, provided there was substantial evidence that the cause of death was due to the overcrowding of the boat. The evidence was rather meagre, but that was the only evidence they had.

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned the following verdict:—

1. Death was due to drowning.

2. Death was due to misadventure, there being no evidence to show the cause of the capsizing of the boat.

## BRIGANDS IN SINGAPORE.

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM SAIGON.

Chinese brigands captured in Upper Tonkin, continue to be forwarded to Singapore by the Government of Indo-China, says the *Saigon Opinion*.

Every mail steamer arriving there from that province brings numbers of these evil-doers for despatch to Singapore, and it seems that the inflow is likely to continue for a good while. Flying columns in Upper Tonkin are hunting down the brigands and capturing many of them each day.

In connection with the above, we are officially informed that the Straits Government has consented to receive 700 of these men, who are not really brigands, but may be correctly described as refugees. They are arriving in batches by every ship and are considered to be a superior class of Chinese.

Mr. H. L. Chittenden of the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, accompanied by Messrs. Sigand and Ashmead-Bartlett, reached Tawau on 7th January, by the s.s. *Marudu*. The s.s. *Sigama*, on charter from Darvel Bay, arrived on 10th January and Mr. Chittenden proposes to commence prospecting for mineral oil in the district immediately.

## A PARSEE IN DIFFICULTIES.

SERIOUS CHANGE AGAINST MERCHANT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, at the Police Court this morning, C. J. Merchant, alias C. Jones, a Parsee, was arraigned on a charge of the alleged embezzlement of 650 pesos in the jurisdiction of the United States on the 7th inst. Detective-Sergeant Wilden prosecuted, while the defendant was unrepresented.

The defendant—I am a business man and I can't afford to remain in Police custody. I have papers to prove that I possess property in Bombay. I can find securities. I will find bail for my release. I have some money, but the Police have taken it away from me.

Mr. Rutledge, who was present in Court, was asked if he was willing to stand bail on behalf of the defendant, but this he said he was not prepared to do. He, however, applied for permission to see the prisoner, while in Police custody, which was granted.

The case was remanded to Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock and is likely to prove of interest.

## A TAILOR'S SORROW.

WOMAN ASSAULTS SARTORIAL ARTIST.

That a tailor's calling is by no means a bed of roses, especially in Hongkong, was proved by a case which came on before Mr. J. H. Kemp, First Police Magistrate, at the Magistracy this morning, when the thorny path which the sartorial fraternity has to tread was sufficiently demonstrated to make them feel their way cautiously in their future dealings. It appears that at about 2.30 on the afternoon of last Monday, a tailor named Chu Shing, of 1, D'Almeida Street, together with a *jokli*, proceeded to No. 42, Wellington Street, where a woman named Luddie Cainsberg resides. The purpose of their visit was to conclude some arrangements for the completion of a suit of dress which the woman had ordered. He asked them to go with her to an Indian shop to confirm the purchase of some silk, but this the two men refused to do, which appeared to increase the woman. A squabble ensued, when the woman is said to have thrown a chair at the *jokli*. She then turned her attentions to the tailor himself, striking him several times on the head with a carved blackwood figure which she seized from a table near by. By this time, the unfortunate tailor's head was bleeding profusely. He was taken downstairs and handed to an Indian policeman, who instructed him to take summons against the woman.

This morning, the tailor made his appearance before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with his head badly battered, and showing unmistakable signs of rough handling. The woman, asked why she had assaulted the complainant, drifted into a long story of a dress which did not fit. This, however, did not affect the magistrate's mind one way or the other, and she was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$5 compensation. The defendant left the Court with audible mutterings about a spoilt dress.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING AT BATAVIA.

Large seizures of contraband opium at Tanjong Priok, the harbour of Batavia, have just shown that it pays to smuggle the drug in Java, where the monopoly selling price is about nine times the prime cost of the article.

The *Batavia Nieuwsblad*, of January 19, gives particulars of the seizure of 25,000 guilders worth of the drug a few days previously. According to the journal, the smuggling is mostly done through steamers which come from Singapore and China. The profits are so great that the crews too often abet the smugglers. Along the Java coast smuggling goes on briskly. The gains are so enormous that the risk runs sink to nothing. Once safely on shore, the opium finds ready buyers, and the smugglers laugh at the Government.

## MARINE COURT.

PROJECTING "YULOS"

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, three boat people were charged with failing to keep the "yulos" of their boats out of water and rigged in so as not to project outboard whilst alongside of a ship in the harbour yesterday.

Policeman J. F. Edwards, who prosecuted, stated that at 7.45 yesterday afternoon, he saw one of the boats tied up alongside a Japanese steamer with the "yulo" in the water. Two other boats were also tied up in a similar manner alongside the s.s. *Laisang*.

Two of the defendants were fined \$5 each while the third was fined \$1.

NO LIGHT.

In the same Court, Sergeant Jackson proceeded against Leung Ip, owner of an unlicensed junk, with failing to exhibit the Regulation Light.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 7.15 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's boat under way off Stonecutter's without a light at the mast-head. A light was, however, displayed aft. On being asked why he did not have a light at the mast-head, defendant replied that he didn't know.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

## DISREGARDING HARBOUR REGULATION.

Three boatwomen were charged, at the instance of P. C. O'Connor, with mooring their boats within 100 yards of low water-mark during prohibited hours (at 4 a.m. this morning).

Defendants' boats were found lying in the Southern Fairway at the steps, alongside the Wing Lok Street wharf. No permits could be produced by the defendants when they were asked for them.

One of the defendants said that her daughter-in-law was ill at the time, and she brought her boat in to get her a nurse.

Each of the women was fined \$5.

## THE LATE MR. J. M. A. DA SILVA'S WILL.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case in which an originating summons was brought by the plaintiff (João Maria Plácido da Silva) against the defendant (Maria Antonia Plácido da Silva) for determination by Court of some questions upon the construction of the will of the late J. M. A. da Silva. The action, as stated by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, was a friendly one. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., who was assisted by Mr. H. K. Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with Mr. A. J. M. Gomes (of the firm of Otto, Kong, Siog) represented the defendant.

His Lordship said—Mr. da Silva died leaving a will in which this clause appears: "I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Maria Antonia Plácido da Silva, as long as she remains a widow, all my household furniture, jewellery, silverware, electro-plated ware, library, philosophical instruments, chemical instruments, and effects of every description for her use; and she may dispose of them as she thinks fit." It is subject to a special bequest of the piano to his daughter, and to a collection of coins which he bequeathed to be treated as heirlooms. I have to decide whether this gives the widow an absolute interest in this property, as would appear from the last words of the clause giving her a power of disposition, or whether it is only an interest so long as she remains a widow, which would deprive her of any power of disposition, and would make an inventory necessary for the purpose of checking any action which she might take with regard to them. It appears that some small trinkets have in fact been given by her to some of her children, on the assumption that she had an absolute right of disposition. I am of opinion in the first place that the words "she may dispose of them as she thinks fit" mean "she may dispose of them as she thinks fit." Therefore, apparently, we have two sentences in the same part of the will which are in contradiction. For the family it is argued, and I think very plausibly, that if the power of disposition were maintained it would nullify the words "so long as she remains a widow," because it would enable the widow, for example, to give this property to a man whom she intended to marry the next day. But this a *priori* argument may be met by another; she might find herself in financial difficulties from which the sale of some of this property might relieve her, and she would be unable to do so through apparently her husband intended to give her power to dispose of it. I was referred to a good many cases by both sides, but in deciding the question, I need not go beyond two elementary principles: the first, that I must discover the true intention of the testator and give effect to it; the second, which is given in Williams, ninth edition, page 934—"The Court is bound to give effect to every word of the will, without change or rejection provided an effect can be given to it, but inconsistent with the general intent of the whole will taken together." Now, although all the other clauses of the will give the wife an interest in all the different kinds of property "so long as she remains a widow," I do not think that I am bound to construe the fifth clause in the same way, and thus reject the last words of it. The insertion of these words itself shows that I should be wrong in doing so. Is it then possible to give an intelligent meaning to the clause "giving effect in every word without change or rejection?" I have given the question much thought, and I have come to the conclusion that I can do so; people who make wills, though the law does them, testators are still human beings; and they are apt to believe that what has gone on, and is going on while they are alive, can go on unintercepted after they are dead. I do not find it very difficult to imagine that a husband, reposing all confidence in his wife, should in some respects continue to reposit that confidence in her when he is writing his will, expecting her to justify it after his death. Mr. da Silva's intention throughout the will is to my mind clearly manifested; his widow is to continue his position as head of the family, and is to enjoy his property in the same way as he himself did while he was alive. With regard to the bulk of his property he makes an ultimate disposition in favour of his children which is no more than carrying out his original intentions when he invested his money in shares. With regard to his furniture and other moveables, he desires the widow to have the same control over it as he had himself; she may dispose of it as he might dispose of it. He does not want her, it is true, to have it should she marry again, but so long as she does not marry again it seems to me that he intended to reposit sufficient confidence in her not to dispose of it entirely; so he has given her a power of disposition while she remains a widow, which he believes she will exercise reasonably; but if she marries again, then her power over it is to cease. It is to be noticed that there is no special gift even with regard to the furniture, etc.; it would, in the event of her death, or re-marriage, go into the general personal estate. I do not think this is unreasonable, and certainly reading the *testamentis*, Mrs. da Silva has done nothing which would lead me to suppose that she takes any other view than the one I have expressed, though of course, in view of these proceedings, she has been compelled to claim the full benefit of the last words of the clause. Nothing that she has done would have justified hostile proceedings; but I am told, and I hope it is so, that this is a friendly suit and all parties desire my opinion, which I will now try to give formal expression to. I believe the testator's intention to have been to give his widow a reasonable power of disposal of these things so long as she remained a widow. The reasonableness is a question for the Court, and should the family think that any disposition of the furniture which she may make in the future is unreasonable, as, for example, if she were getting rid of it all, then they must apply to the Court to stop it.

It seems to me, however, that this expression of my views as to the testator's intention will check, on the one hand, Mrs. da Silva from making such an unreasonable disposition of the property as her late husband would disapprove of—though I do not seem to suggest that she has any such intention; and on the other hand will check the family from making any application which the Court may think unreasonable to stop such dispositions as she may choose to make. This, I think, should be a sufficient guide to the conduct of all parties for the future and prevent uselessly family disputes in a matter which to my mind seems exceedingly plain.

## CATHEDRAL CONCERT.

ORGAN BENEFIT FUND.

We have received and print below the programme of the concert, to be held at the City Hall to-morrow, organised by the Choir of St. John's Cathedral to raise funds for the repairing of the organ:—

PART I.  
Anthem..... "Send out Thy Light"..... Gounod  
Solo..... "All through the night"..... Welsh Air  
Mrs. G. H. Edwards.  
Miss Nicholson, Mr. Goldsmith, Messrs. Edwards, Blane, Crispin.  
Piano Solo..... "Ave Maria"..... Schumann  
Miss Brotherton, Mr. Dally.  
Carol..... "In dulci jubilo" (650)..... Purcell  
Mrs. Barrett, Miss Humphreys, Miss Bell, Miss Dally, Mrs. Droughall, Mrs. Goldsmith, Messrs. Ayres, Matthews, White, Randall, Young and Biden.  
Evening Hymn..... "O gladsome light"..... Sullivan  
PART II.  
Vocal Solos..... "Merry Jule"..... C. Vincent  
(Soloists—Miss Seth and Mrs. Dally).  
Solo..... "Benedicite"..... Busoni  
Mr. F. H. Ayres.  
Messrs. White, Wright, Young and Armstrong.  
Piano Solo.....  
Mr. Denman Fuller.  
Quartet..... "Sweet and Low"..... Barby  
Mrs. G. H. Edwards, Mrs. Droughall, Mrs. G. H. Edwards, Mrs. Randall.  
Solo with Chorus..... "Little Holy Noon"..... Jullien  
Mrs. Barrett.  
Glee..... "There was an old woman"..... Jullien  
(Soloists—Mrs. T. Droughall and Mr. C. Crispin).  
With vocal accompaniment.

## FIRE IN SANDAKAN.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A fire broke out at 7.20 p.m. on Sunday night, January 24th, in the shop occupied by Tong Watt, opposite the market, caused by a lamp falling and breaking in the room above the shop. The flames caught the thatched roof and spread from house to house, and within 15 minutes the whole block of 16 shops was in flames. So rapid and fierce was the conflagration that the unfortunate occupants had to instantly vacate the shops, and had no time to save their effects or even cash, but snatched up their children and fled in any garment they happened to be wearing. The glare in the sky brought a crowd from far and near; the heat of the fire could be felt half a mile distant. It was seen at once that nothing could be done to save the burning shops, and so the efforts of all helpers were centered on saving the remaining block of shops separated by a few yards from the main fire. All available water from close at hand was brought in jugs and buckets and thrown on the side and the roof of the shop nearest the fire. This was kept up for two and a half hours, when water had to be brought from the river. In spite of drenching the roof and walls the shop caught fire two or three times, and the burning portion had to be backed away, and not until 11 p.m. did the fire subside sufficiently to give the helpers a moment's rest. This shop was only 16 yards from the burning mass. The market, 5 yards away, caught fire, but the iron roof saved great damage being done, and the woodwork was quickly extinguished. It is little short of a miracle that the remaining block of shops was not burnt, and had the wind been blowing a very few degrees more towards the West, nothing could have saved it. The shopkeepers, in spite of the "touch and go" condition of affairs for 3½ hours were reluctant to remove their goods—two or two refused—neither did those people offer any assistance in saving the one shop which was the key to the whole block, and to them no particle of credit is due for not having, with the other unfortunate people, experienced total loss, of their property and houses. Perhaps 20 people at the most saved this block of shops, while a crowd of 200 at least gaped and did nothing.

The fire has caused very genuine distress, as the majority of occupants did not own the shops, and lost absolutely everything. The shops themselves would average little over \$50 each in value, as the property had depreciated considerably in value. This gives a total of \$8,000 in goods and cash a very careful estimate reaches \$37,000, making a total loss from the fire of \$45,000. The morning after the fire the District Officer started a Relief Fund, and by mid-day the sum of \$500 was realized in aid and about Beaufort. This money is being used to supply food and clothing, and it is hoped that more will be forthcoming to enable the District Officer to put up temporary sheds and "sulps" to house the people. An appeal is being made to each station in the country, and contributions, however small, will be gladly welcomed by the District Officer. Over 50 cases have been helped to date over the next month, and many of these must be helped again. No loss of life occurred, but two people were badly burnt and had to be treated in hospital. Not one single shop was insured of the 16 burnt down.

The following were responsible for saving Beaufort from entire destruction:—Messrs. Allen, Horton, Pavitt, Schooner, James, Kandiab, Som Kim, Mahomed Yusuf, ex P. O. Bidad, Mo Ping, Lumsden, with a few of the Indian Police, and some Woodford Estate coolies working under Mr. Hattop Hall's instructions and, possibly, three Chinese coolies. Messrs. Sweet Cheng and Goh Yeng Soon, who own between them the whole block of shops saved should be duly grateful, and it is hoped they will express their appreciation in a way which will help some of their countrymen to re-establish themselves.—*Straits Times*.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## THE IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA. THEIR GREAT COST.

(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")  
Peking, 10th February.  
The Prince Regent has given directions that the Imperial mausolea should be completed within three years. Their cost is estimated at six million taels.

## HEAD SHAVING.

PERMITTED AFTER FEB. 22.  
(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th February.  
The Board of Rites has telegraphed to all the Provinces that the people will be allowed to shave their heads again from and after the first day of the second moon.

## ONE-TAEL COINS.

ALTERING THE STANDARD.  
(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th February.  
The idea of minting one-tael silver coins originated with Yuan Shih-kai.  
Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, has memorialized the Throne praying for authority to have the standard weight of silver of the coin changed to seven mace two candareens.

## VICEROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTION FOR HSI LIANG.  
(By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Peking, 10th February.  
H.E. Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has been appointed President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications (vice Chan Pik dismissed).  
H.E. Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, has been promoted to the Viceroyalty of the Three Eastern Provinces.  
Li King-hei has been given the appointment as Viceroy of the Yunkwei Provinces (in succession to H.E. Hsi Liang, promoted).

Later.  
The appointments of H.E. Hsu Shi-chang as president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and of Li King-hei to the Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, have been made on the recommendation of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

## SANDER'S CUP COMPETITION.

15 pr Q.F. Gun Practice Stonecutters Parade—At Blake Pier at 1.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant.  
Dress—Khaki and puttees, Service dress cap. Officers—Sam Browne belts without swords.

CHURCH PARADE—ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.  
Parade—At head-quarters at 10.15 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th instant.  
Dress—Serge uniform, helmet with badge, belt and side arms, black boots.

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY COMPANIES.  
Parade—At head-quarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 15th, and Friday, 19th instant, for Maxim gun drill practice for Gascoigne Shield Competition. Sergt. Moore, R.G.A., will attend on 15th and Sergt. Eveleigh on 19th.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.  
Parade—At Quarry Bay at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant, for Maxim gun drill. Sergt. Eveleigh, R.G.A., will attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.  
Parade—At West Fort, Kowloon at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th inst., for technical instructions.

GASCOIGNE SHIELD COMPETITION.  
The competition for the above shield will take place on Saturday, 27th February.

LEAVE.  
Lieut. J. A. T. Plummer is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 11 months with effect from the 1st February.

Captain T. Skinner is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 1st March.

Corpl. A. W. J. Peake is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 9 months with effect from the 1st instant.

Sapper J. Longstaff is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 8th instant.

Gunner G. G. Wall is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 10 months with effect from the 8th instant.

RESIGNED.  
Sergt. P. Henderson is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 3rd instant.

Gunner H. Dewsbury is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 3rd instant.

NO. 2 COMPANY.  
Owing to the Church Parade taking place on Sunday next, 14th inst., the fourth monthly cup shoot will take place in the afternoon at Tai Hang Range commencing at 2.30 p.m. instead of in the morning as previously notified.

## A SHADOWLAND OPIUM CONFESSION.

"O magnum visum." Clero.  
"We speak the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.  
II.  
Minutes of a meeting held on January 2, 1909, at the Celebrities' Club, Spookton, Shadowland.  
Present:—H. E. Lin, Tse-hau, special Commissioner appointed in 1839 to suppress the opium traffic in Canton; Chinese Admiral, in command of the war junks there at the same time; Thomas de Quincy, Author of the "Confessions of an Opium Eater," and one of England's most brilliant writers; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Poet, Essayist, Philosopher, and Opium Eater. Wrote the "Ancient Mariner," etc. etc.; Lord Shaftesbury, Professor Philanthropist and Member of the A. O. League; Dr. Medhurst, a celebrated Medical Missionary, traveller, and Sinologue, with others.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as seen.

Lord Shaftesbury.—In the absence of the Emperor Kien Lung, I beg to propose that H. E. Lin takes the chair. (Carried nem. con.)

H. E. Lin.—Gentlemen, We are here today to add to the general considerations which occupied our attention yesterday a consideration of those special and personal causes for the popularity of opium which exist amongst the peoples of the earth. I, myself, am unable to enlighten you on this point, but there are others present who can. You will notice that they do not all come from the Flowery Land.

Chinese Admiral.—My acquaintance with opium began early. What is there for a Chinese Admiral to do but eat, drink, dally, gamble, and—moke? I was one of a crew—this was before I got my feather—commanded to do what we could to keep opium from getting ashore. We obeyed. We smoked all we possibly could afford. Some never did it. I was wiser. My dose was kept below a mace a day for years, and so I got the pleasures of the drug without the pains.

Lord Shaftesbury.—I leasure? What were they?

The Admiral.—It eased a cough I had, and effectually cured a persistent tendency to looseness.

De Quincy.—Physical or moral?

The Admiral.—(With a grin).—Physical. Dr. Medhurst.—But there were surely other effects, pleasurable effects, besides these. I have heard.

The Admiral.—O yes, of course there were. I made a great deal of money out of opium.

Lord Shaftesbury.—Money?

The Admiral.—Yes, money, dollars usually; sometimes Mexican, but more often Carolus.

Lord Shaftesbury.—Dear me! Did you see such of the dreadful drug taken on shore?

The Admiral.—I never saw any of it, not a ches. That's how I made my money. I looked the other way!

H. E. Lin.—Gentlemen, as I understand it what it is we want to know is the personal rather than the pocket effect of opium. Perhaps Mr. de Quincy—

De Quincy.—With pleasure. How I came to take opium is well known. I suffered martyrdom for weeks from combined facial rheumatism and toothache. It was on a wet and cheerless Sunday afternoon in London that I had my first dose. I was suffering agonies. I saw a druggist's shop. An hour after, O heavens, what a revulsion! What a resurrection from its lowest depths of the inner spirit! What an abyss of divine enjoyment thus suddenly revealed! Happiness bought for a penny, and carried in the vest pocket: peace of mind that could be sent by mail!

Lord Shaftesbury.—How terrible!

De Quincy.—You are right, and I see exactly what you mean. The deception you have suffered is, indeed, terrible. What you have been told is one thing; what I know is another.

The Admiral.—Can any of you tell us whether anybody else in England used opium besides the last speaker?

Coleridge.—I did; and more. Wilberforce, Dean of Carlisle, Dean Milner, the first Lord Erskine and numerous others whom I knew habitually used it. I took to it, as De Quincy did, to relieve pain. My experiences at first were similar to his own. Besides being so excellent an anodyne it allayed all nervous irritation, it stimulated the capacity for enjoyment, and at times enabled long continued exertion to be borne without ill effects.

H. E. Lin.—In your Chinese experience, Dr. Medhurst, can you bear out these statements?

Dr. Medhurst.—Every one. All the pleasurable effects of this stuff I have heard again from Chinese smokers. But, of course, there is a sequel.

H. E. Lin.—Of course, of course; we know that. But for the moment we are only searching for explanations of the marvellous popularity to which opium so speedily attained. How long did you continue your practice, Mr. de Quincy?

De Quincy.—For many years, at first at intervals; later, daily. At one time my diurnal doses rose to eight, ten, and even twelve thousand drops, in the form of laudanum, of course it was not at all at once that I attained to the formula, "A glass of laudanum negus warm, and without sugar, please." After that I came down to 300 drops a day. After years of use I still could write thus: "Then only give these gifts to man; and thou hast the keys of Paradise. O just, subtle, and mighty opium!"

H. E. Lin.—Probably some of the Opium of the Terra Obscura may be a little surprised at this, oh, my Lord?

Lord Shaftesbury.—I think so. If there were nothing behind, I should be inclined to think that my pet League is still engaged in what I should then describe as an Impropaganda. But, the sequel, the sequel.

H. E. Lin.—We shall come to that in due time. At our next meeting I shall bring up the Canton episode. Meanwhile, we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that besides social defects driving men to opiates of all sorts, there are personal cravings, and temptations strong beyond measure. I don't think, my Lord, either you or I had sufficiently realized this before.

The meeting then adjourned.—M. C. D. News.

(Continued on page 4.)

## THE OLD BUDDHA.

## SECRET OF TZU HSIA'S POWER OVER CHINA. WIELDING AN INEXPLAINED INFLUENCE.

Our Shanghai correspondent gives to-day an account of the remarkable career of the late Dowager-Empress of China, which, says the Times of December 19, will furnish an interesting subject of speculation to such as love psychological problems.

Tzu Hsi, so far as Westerners can discern, did an enormous amount of mischief by her public acts, and was guilty of the grossest cruelty to individuals. She appears, even when we try to be impartial, to have been a compound of shrewdness and superstition, of facile good nature and of tiger-like ferocity, of total ignorance of all that goes to the good government of a State, and of capacity to play upon the passions and weaknesses of those around her, with such effect that through a long period she retained almost absolute power over the destinies of China. She seems, from the record of her career, to have been ambitious, hypocritical, disloyal, sensual and utterly unscrupulous.

## MORAL STANDARDS.

Yet we read that throughout North China she always enjoyed extraordinary popularity and was familiarly spoken of as the "Old Buddha"—a term which, so far as a Westerner may judge, implies a mixture of veneration and affection. It was no doubt otherwise in South China, where rascal songs at her expense appear to have replaced the affectionate nicknames. An apologist might point out that it was the people of North China who knew her best and saw her most closely; and he might perhaps be tempted to add that they are a fiercer and more virile race in the north than in the south. To which it might be rejoined that Manchu prejudice may account for her popularity in the north, and that the pure Chinese race in the south, though different, are not on that account inferior.

Moral standards vary so greatly that we may conceive without much difficulty that those sections of the "Old Buddha" which seem to us the most reprehensible really appeared perfectly natural and proper to the mass of her people. To throw a favourite of an Emperor down a well, and afterwards to decree to her posthumous honours for having committed suicide with patriotic motives, may be entirely within the recognised limits of statecraft. It might not indeed be impossible to find even in the annals of Christian countries fairly close parallels to such an act. If the posthumous honours appear superfluously hypocritical, we have to remember the fine artistic sense of completeness and order that distinguishes the Chinese. An example is found in the cancelling of all the pro-Boxer decrees by Tzu Hsi "in order to show historical accuracy"—or, as we might say, in order to conceal her tergiversations.

## PERSONAL MAGNETISM.

In the West statesmen swallow their principles and cast off solemn engagements without such elaborate attempts to hide the breaches of continuity. So long as the Boxer movement seemed likely to be successful it enjoyed the sympathy and support of the Dowager Empress. But, when it became doubtful whether the hated foreigners would not make things decidedly unpleasant, Yung Lu received high commendation for refusing to lend heavy guns to blow down the wall of the Legations. A little later, when she had to make her escape from Peking in a common cart disguised as a woman of the people she ordered Prince Tuan, the organiser of the discredited movement, to be put to death. Fortunately for him, the Foreign Ministers also demanded that he should be executed, and he was kept alive in order that China should "save her face." This conduct is far from admirable, yet the disavowal of agents who have not been lucky in their ventures is not unknown in the West. The principle is the same, but Chinese methods are, it must be confessed, more thoroughgoing.

The successful career of Tzu Hsi was really due to something that defies analysis, and overrides laws, conventions, customs, and barriers of every kind. Beyond all doubt, she possessed in remarkable perfection what is called charm or "personal magnetism." Quasi-scientific terms are out of place in dealing with things that do not admit of measurement by any scientific method. We do not know what magnetism is, and it does not help us at all to call something else "personal magnetism." Charm cannot be defined or explained. It is a complex of human qualities, physical, moral, and intellectual; the fine flower of certain exceptional organisations. Physical beauty may not be present in any exceptional degree, moral qualities may show but poorly as judged by any accepted standard, and intelligence may be less conspicuous than in many persons who have no charm at all.

## POWER OF CHARM.

But the wholly inexplicable outcome of the mysterious combination is charm, which we all recognise by its effects though we know nothing of its nature. It is a dangerous possession, just because it does not necessarily connote either moral stability or intellectual force. Those possessing it in an eminent degree have usually been disturbers of the peace of the world and dissolvers of society. With all respect to Marlowe, it was not the face of Helen "that launched a thousand ships. And burned the toplest towers of Ilium." It was something that makes a more poignant, more lasting, and more universal appeal than the most unimpeachable beauty of face and figure. It was not Cleopatra's beauty that enslaved Antony and made her the dominant factor in an Imperial contest. It was her charm. It was not by her beauty or her brains that Mary Stuart, as long as she lived, made Elizabeth sit uneasy on her throne. She did that by her charm, which three centuries after her death still procures for her passionate partisans. Tzu Hsi was in that order of succession. She wielded the inexplicable influence that outlasts beauty of face and grace of form, and defies the ravages of sixty years of tempestuous life. Charm was the secret of Tzu Hsi's power over all around her, and their vague sense of that imperishable quality was what the Chinese populace expressed in the term—the "Old Buddha."

## ALONG THE GREAT WALL.

## TRAVELLER'S TRAMP IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

## CANONS OF MAJESTIC GRANDEUR.

Mr. William Edgar Geil, the well-known traveller and author who gave a series of addresses in the Town Hall five or six years ago, has just returned from a journey along the entire length of the Great Wall of China, having spent the past eight months in preparing materials for his forthcoming book on this subject.

We (Shanghai Times) were favoured with a conversation with Mr. Geil, in the course of which he referred to the trip he has just concluded.

I left San Francisco on April 1, he said, after having spent considerable time in making historical research in the United States on the subject of the Great Wall of China, the greatest thing of its kind in the world. From Shanhai-kwan I followed the wall for its entire length to Haiyukwan and made a careful study of it. It is a wonderful piece of work. I have been deep in the heart of Africa and have seen the great pyramids, but I have never seen anything of this kind which will compare with the Great Wall. Even as a boundary line it is unequalled. It is the longest and most distinct line on the surface of the earth; no nation has an artificial geographical boundary of that extent. I found hundreds of miles on one section of it. I travelled through the most wonderful scenery, scenery which is unequalled elsewhere.

## COURTESY OF CHINESE.

At the point where the wall from Ka'gan in the north, joins with the branch from the south, forming which I call the great "Y," which is 300 miles from the sea, the scenery is superb. The country round about is mountainous and for a whole day I travelled through canons of majestic grandeur. In my opinion the day is not far distant when the glories of the scenery of China will be excelled, and travellers, instead of keeping to the beaten paths, will journey into the interior of China.

"The difficulties of travel in the Empire have been greatly exaggerated," continued Mr. Geil. "This is my second trip into the heart of China, and I have received nothing but the greatest courtesy on all sides. On my first visit I was accompanied by a Mandarin and soldiers, but on this last trip I had no protection of that kind and I did not have the slightest difficulty. If I wished to gain information and had any difficulty, I went to the officials of the district and the information was at once supplied. I had such a delightful experience on my first trip that I looked forward with keen anticipation to a second journey. On the first occasion I went into the heart of the Yarguz Valley, the 'Two Brothers' as they are sometimes termed. The trip proved exceptionally interesting and I found much to admire. I discovered some valuable tablets and obtained lots of information regarding the wall itself, as well as a great amount of folklore. In my investigations, I discovered that there were a couple of hundred miles of the Great Wall that do not appear in the present maps and this will have to be added to future maps."

## LENGTH OF THE WALL.

Roughly estimated I think the Great Wall will be found to extend for 25,000 miles in length, but this, mind, is only an estimate which will have to be verified when I go into the mass of material I have collected. Of course, all the wall is not in a state of preservation. In many parts it is broken down and the bricks and stone veneering has disappeared but the core remains, and this core is some fifteen feet in width at the top, while the towers are 25 to 30 feet in height. In other places I found the wall entirely submerged by sand, and some day I suppose it will be the interesting work of an enthusiast to dig the wall out of the sand. I have been in places where the wall is 10,000 feet above sea level. In others, it is almost perpendicular and I had to be hauled upon ropes. Such a wall, manned with efficient soldiers and present day artillery, would be impregnable to an outside attack. I was very much surprised to see a large steel bridge at Lanchow, in the province of Kansu, which adjoins Tibet, and a tram line as well. Lanchow also has its electric lights. There is a young American engineer out there, Mr. Robert Coleman, who is in charge of the works. Even at that distance the opium restrictions are having good work for the area under poppy cultivation is decreasing. On my way back, I took train from Hoonan to where the Hoonan-Kailong line meets the Hankow line, and I must admit that I was really struck by the excellence of the road bed. The work seems to be excellently done on that line.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/9 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 1/9 3/4  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1/9 5/16

France—Bank T.T. .... 2 3/4  
America—Bank T.T. .... 4 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 1.80  
India T.T. .... 132 1/2

Do. demand ..... 133  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 74 1/2  
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 ..... 75 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 80 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 10 1/2

Do. demand ..... 103  
4 months' sight L/O. .... 1/9 7/16  
6 months' sight L/O. .... 1/9 9/16  
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ..... 43 1/2

4 months' sight do. .... 44 1/2  
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne ..... 1/9 11/16  
4 months' sight France ..... 2 2/4  
6 months' sight do. .... 2 2/8  
4 months' sight Germany ..... 2 3/8  
Bar Silver ..... 23 1/16  
Bank of England rate ..... 3 1/2

Portuguese ..... 11 1/2

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DIOCESAN SCHOOL &amp; ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 15th instant.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [168]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [169]

## FOR SALE.

LAUNCH "KWAICHOW" (Chefoo).  
PROPERTY of The Wiltwaters and Native Labour Association, Limited.  
Length ..... 75 ft. 8 tenths.  
Breadth ..... 22 ft. 5 tenths.  
Depth ..... 7 ft. 5 tenths.  
Horse Power ..... 75  
Tonnage ..... 400  
Built by Kwong Hip Loong Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1904.  
For further particulars apply—  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [170]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).  
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORNO, and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "ISOLIA,"  
Captain Felsito, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.  
For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [171]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI AND KOBE.

## THE Steamship.

"JAPAN,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [172]

## PROF. HATTORI ON CHINA.

ADVISER ON EDUCATION AFFAIRS ON CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Prof. Hattori, who recently returned from China, where he had occupied for many years the position of adviser on educational affairs to the Chinese Government, expressed himself as follows on Chinese students in Japan. The Minister for Education in China is particularly anxious that Chinese students in Japan should be educated in common with Japanese students, and not at schools specially set apart for them, and with a specially prepared curriculum, for in that case there is no necessity for sending them across, as they lose the benefit of the training in common with their Japanese fellow-students.

The reason put forward for this special treatment accorded to Chinese students is that their educational requirements are not on the same level with those of the Japanese, but if they have passed successfully through the preparatory schools, there is no reason why they should not be put on the same footing as Japanese students.

In order to encourage technical education, many Chinese students have been sent to Japanese technical schools, and those amongst them with means of their own are allowed to rank as Government students.

The Department of Communications in China proposes to establish technical schools for the instruction of railway men and telegraph and telephone operators.

Prof. Hattori is of opinion that China has awakened to the importance of EDUCATING THE NATION ON WESTERN LINES, and the Chinese who have been educated abroad are intended to gradually replace the foreign professors and teachers now in the service of the Chinese Government. A start has been made in this direction by releasing four out of six Japanese and nine Europeans and Americans out of eleven professors at the Peking University from their respective duties.

But as yet there is no systematic organization with regard to popular education. The Government leaves this largely to the initiative of the provincial Governors, who some time ago in their zeal for reform, arbitrarily imposed taxes and confiscated Buddhist temples and shrines, for the upkeep and housing of their new temples of learning, but a reaction has set in, and this subject is at present left to the communal authorities to decide. In some part of the country charity schools are maintained by voluntary contributions, but needless to say these institutions do not satisfy modern requirements. With all her ambitious projects in regard to national education, China is still a long way off the object in view, and it will require many years of earnest study and strenuous efforts to bring her any way near modern standards of education.

## Intimations.

## HOTEL MANAGER.

BRITISHER, married, with Eastern and Colonial Experience, seeks position as MANAGER. Highest References. At liberty in May.  
Address—  
"HOTEL,"  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [190]

## POLICE OFFICER.

WANTED.  
For Kuluang, Amoy, China.

AN ASSISTANT to the Superintendent of Police and Secretary to the Municipal Council. Salary \$300, local currency, per month, with house, uniform and medical attendance. He should have practical experience of Police and Prison work, and be capable of commanding a small force of Indian Police. A thorough knowledge of Hindustani is essential, and acquaintance with Sanitary work will be a recommendation. First-class passage paid from India or China. Six months probation, and, if satisfactory, an engagement for three years. Must not be over forty years of age, must be of active habits and must pass a medical examination.

Applications should be made in writing to the Chairman, Municipal Council, International Settlement of Kuluang, Amoy, China, marked in the bottom left-hand corner, "SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE," enclosing copies (not originals) of three recent testimonials, and such applications must reach Amoy before the 31st March, after which no applications will be considered.

Amoy, 24th January, 1909. [190]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1909.  
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).  
16TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., or at the Gate. Price—\$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [191]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th inst.

A Grand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Tickets for which are now being sold to the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be shown to the admission.

Special accommodation for Ladies in recent years for Ladies' Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [192]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO CHILDREN under the age of 14 years will be admitted into the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [193]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race day WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession, will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [194]

## NOTICE.

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES authorized by the Stewards of the Jockey Club are those printed by Messrs. NORONHA & CO.

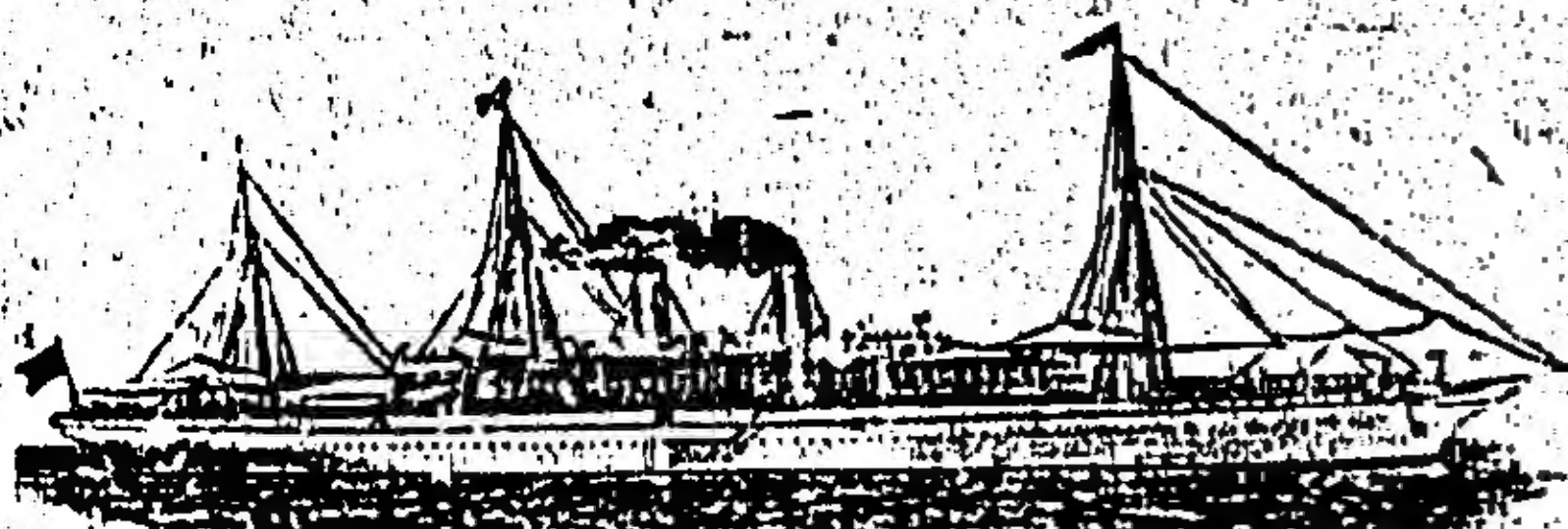
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1909. [194]

## RACE BOOKS, 1909.

FOR SALE. PRICES:  
LEATHER COVERED ..... \$2.00 each.  
CLOTH COVERED ..... 1.75  
PAPER COVERS ..... 75  
May be had from



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.  
19 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Subject to Alteration).

| PROPOSED SAILINGS.      | Tons  | LEAVE HONGKONG            | ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------------------|
| R.M.S.                  |       |                           |                  |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA"..... | 6,000 | SATURDAY, Feb. 13th.....  | March 5th        |
| "MONTEAGLE".....        | 6,163 | TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd.....    | Mar. 26th        |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA"..... | 6,000 | SATURDAY, Mar. 13th.....  | April 2nd        |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"..... | 6,000 | SATURDAY, April 10th..... | April 30th       |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA"..... | 6,000 | SATURDAY, May 1st.....    | May 21nd         |
| "MONTEAGLE".....        | 6,163 | TUESDAY, May 11th.....    | June 4th         |

"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.  
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 11 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, A.D., and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.  
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £40. " " £44.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, according to superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Route, 3, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,  
Corner Padder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| For      | Steamship | On                        |
|----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | WOSANG    | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., Noon.  |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | KWONGSANG | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |
| YUENANG  | YUENANG   | FRIDAY, 12th Feb., 4 P.M. |

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namang* and *Yokang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR   | STEAMERS   | TO SAIL            |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....                  | "SINGAN"   | 12th Feb., 10 A.M. |
| CEBU & ILOILO.....                                | "GUNGKANG" | 12th " 4 P.M.      |
| HAIPHONG.....                                     | "CHIEH"    | 14th " 10 A.M.     |
| MANILA.....                                       | "FAMING"   | 16th " 3 P.M.      |
| MANILA.....                                       | "TRAN"     | 23rd " "           |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS..... | "TAIYUAN"  | 26th " 4 P.M.      |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS..... | "CHANGSHA" | 8th April, "       |

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* N.B.—Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship.  | Tons. | Captain.          | For    | Sailing Dates.               |
|-------------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| ZAFIRO..... | 2540  | R. Rodger.....    | MANILA | SATURDAY, 13th Feb., at Noon |
| RUBI.....   | 2540  | R. W. Almond..... | MANILA | SATURDAY, 20th Feb., at Noon |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Week to 6th February 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

## THE Steamship

"HEADLEY,"  
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1909.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January 1909. [93]

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## Sailing Date

Superior... 6,232 W. Shotton... 13th Feb. 1909

Gymnasia... 4,002 J. C. A. Hall... 17th Mar. 1909

Kamaria... 6,232 F. S. Cowley... 8th April 1909

Inveric... 4,799 R. J. Howie... 6th May 1909

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [10]

## FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

## THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE"  
will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd inst.

For Freight etc., apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [125]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL;  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:  
S.S. "SURUGA".....About 23rd February.

For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [126]

## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ,"  
Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst. for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN,"  
Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909 [18]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TONG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....4.

Meals.....1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 4, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 2nd Feb. 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM  
FOR  
STRAITS, OCEYLAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"BRITANNIA,"  
Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's R.M.S. *Moellan*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Suit and Valises, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Exeter*, due in London on 2nd April 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
R. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1909 [14]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"  
Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 15th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
P. DE CHAMPFORIN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1909. [19]

## FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"  
Capt. S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [161]

## Entimations.

## INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and  
EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE  
GREAT TRANS SIBERIAN ROUTE  
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [15]

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTLESS) FORM.

CURE NO FURTHER MARVEL UPON MARVEL

NO SUFFERER NOW DESPAIRS

but is "raising a doctor's bill or falling into the hands of a quack, may safely, speedily and actually cure himself without the knowledge of any party. By the introduction of a NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 7—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 9—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 10—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 11—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 12—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 13—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 14—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 15—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 16—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 17—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 18—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 19—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 20—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 21—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 22—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 23—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 24—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 25—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 26—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 27—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 28—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 29—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 30—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 31—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 32—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 33—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 34—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 35—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 36—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 37—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 38—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

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THERAPION No. 47—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.

THERAPION No. 48—A Sovereign Remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, the use of which does irreparable harm by leaving the foundation of structure and other organs diseased.







## Intimations.

## Consionees

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.  
司公隆國李  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
(at)  
No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., firms and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony,  
whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write  
as follows:—  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr.  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex  
to our Dispensary and gave us every sat-  
isfaction."  
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.  
**AN INSPECTION INVITED.**  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

**MOTOR  
LAUNCHES**  
FOR HIRE FROM  
\$2 PER HOUR  
SUNRISE TO SUNSET  
TWILIGHT and MOONLIGHT  
EXCURSIONS.  
**BLAKE PIER.**  
"Little Mary,"  
"Blue Bell,"  
"Gertie,"  
"Fateem"  
HIRE, SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE  
REPAIR and PROVISION MOTOR  
CARS, CYCLES,  
BOATS, LAUNCHES,  
AND  
TYPEWRITERS

**DRAGON CYCLES  
DEPOT,**  
33-35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone—No. 491.

**D. NOMA,**  
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER  
AND  
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO  
MARKS,  
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales,  
H. R. H. The Duke of York,  
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and  
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing  
guarantees of good work and prompt execution.  
My colours are absolutely fast and per-  
fectly harmless, and produce a charming effect  
attained by any other, as their composition  
is only known to me. In tattooing unlike  
other species of engravings, care must be taken  
to have the work done in a perfect, high  
manner. In order to take special precautions  
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials  
daily.

The copying of Portraits with  
 minuteness a speciality.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

**"CONSTANTIA,"**  
Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,**  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [146]

**NORDDREUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**THE Steamship**  
**"MANILA,"**  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of February, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th of February, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th of February, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

**NORDDREUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
MELOHRS & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong 8th February, 1909. [147]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.**

**THE Company's Steamship**  
**"LAISANG,"**  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 11th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [148]

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**S.S. "BENGLOE,"**  
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON  
AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 9 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [149]

**THERAPIUM MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED  
IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.**

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**  
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature seems to speak. It is rewarded by the scientific tri-umph and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them all there are regarded as the greatest—discoveries in medicine comes that of

**THERAPIUM.**  
This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, since its introduction, been used in the Continental Hospital by Alcock, Rostan, Jobert, Velpéau, Malacarne, and the well-known Chassagny, Crémieux, and many others who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux; by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we

**DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—**

Hongkong & Shanghai B'king Corporation  
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.....  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company  
Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and W. Co.,....

## AN APPEAL

**THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CANNIE ROAD,** begs most respectfully to **APPEAL** to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of **NEEDLE WORK.**

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for any **PAYES**, or old **ENVELOPES** to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

## THE THERAPY

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little celebration and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove, that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole palliatives of neuralgia. It is not possible to overstate the principal chemist and his associates throughout the world. — *Druggists and Dispensaries*. KENNEDY.